

Please fill out this card if you wish to speak or record your sentiment regarding an agenda item or general topic. Individuals wishing to speak may do so for up to three minutes when called to the lectern.

| ☐ Citizens to be Heard☐ Agenda Item |
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| |
| Agenda date: 8/10/2 / #3 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided U |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support Against C |
| (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: Clean Energy |
| Name: Byan Beckman |
| Address: 127 Waring De Rey Ct |
| |
| 0/ // 2076 |
| City: Cheasurater zip: 33765 |
| Email: bryon bearman 630 grail. con |
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| © Citizens to be Heard |
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| □ Agenda Item |
| Agenda date: 8/10/11 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support ☐ Against ☐ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: KAOLO ROTTANNA71 |
| Address: 20 4110 JA |
| SX, RETA PERCH |
| City: |
| Email: OSCANOS & JUNO. COM |
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| Citizens to be Heard |
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| □ Agenda Item |
| Agenda date: 48/10/204 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): 45 |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support ☐ Against ☐ |
| (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: Angela Dubach |
| Address: |
| Address. |
| tana Ci - |
| city: Tarpon prings zip: |
| Email: |
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| ☐ Agenda Item |
|---|
| Agenda date: 8-/0-2/ Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support □ Against □ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) Topic: Mask Mandates Name: Gina Lugano Address: 3524 Manchesten Ct Falm Harboo City: zip: 34685 Email: Taventuses@gmail.com |



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| ☐ Citizens to be Heard |
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| Agenda Item # 3 |
| Agenda date: 8/10/21 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): #3 |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support Against |
| (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: MASKS |
| Name: Jonathan Riches |
| Address: 128 Couper St. |
| |
| City: TATPUN Springs zip: FC |
| |
| Email: |
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| □ Citizens to be Heard □ Agenda Item |
|---|
| Agenda date: 8/10/2021 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: For □ Against ☑ Undecided □ |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support Against (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: School Braid making health decise Name: Amber Simmons |
| Name: Imper Dimmons |
| Address: |
| city: Palm Harbor zip: |
| Email: |



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| □ Citizens to be Heard □ Agenda Item |
|---|
| Agenda date: 08/10 Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support □ Against □ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Name: Kaitlin Naethen |
| City: Clay Wat ev zip: |
| City: Zip: |



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| Citizens to be Heard |
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| ☐ Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: Hug to 2021 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided U |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support Against (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: Body is dead without the Sint |
| Se is part without west |
| Name: Jaser Mack SMACK |
| Address: 1290 Charly St. |
| |
| city: Large zip: 33778 |
| city: Large zip: 33778 Email: Coolcool Mack \$ 49 @gmail.so |
| Email: (O) (CO) Mack 77 & gmail so |
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| □ Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: 8/6/2/ Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3# |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support Against (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) Topic: In Support Against |



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| Citizens to be Heard Agenda Item |
|---|
| Agenda date: 8-10-2 Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: For □ Against □ Undecided □ |
| Waive speaking: In Support □ Against □ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Name: Tracy Kylls Address: 3938 Balm Gar Dr |
| city: Palm Harbor zip: 34685 Email: + Kepler 10 yahoo.com |



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| Citizens to be Heard Agenda Item # 3 |
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| Agenda date: <u>08-/0-2</u> (|
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): #3 |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support ☐ Against ☐ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: JAMES LECHNER |
| Address: 1511 FEMON ST. City: CLEARWATER Zip: 337.96 |
| Email: Jechner janos @ yapor con |



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| Citizens to be Heard |
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| □ Agenda Item |
| Agenda date: 8-10-21 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support Against |
| (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: Elizabeth Fox |
| Address: |
| ? |
| city: Seminole zip: |
| City: Zip: |
| Email: |
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| ☐ Citizens to be Heard |
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| □ Agenda Item |
| Agenda date: 8 10 21 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support Against (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) Topic: Public Comment Name: France Address: 5822 200 St W |
| city: bradendon zip: 3607 |
| Email: andra. griffin@yahoo. |



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| ☐ Citizens to be Heard ☐ Agenda Item |
|---|
| Agenda date: 811-21 Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: For □ Against □ Undecided □ |
| Waive speaking: In Support ☐ Against ☐ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: State of Emergency Name: Jill Gibbs |
| Address: 1204 Alameda Ave |
| city: Clearwater zip: 33759 Email: jill@brooksgibbs.com |



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| Citizens to be Heard ☐ Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: 8-10-2021 Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support Against Control (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) Topic: VACCINE & MASK Name: Dr. Kevin Stillwagen Address: 205 Delphin toint City: Clearwater Beach zip: 33767 Email: KEVINSTILLWAGON OCS. COM |



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| ☐ Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: 8-10-71 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support Against Comman will read this information into the record.) Topic: F 3 PABUC COMMEMT Name: DAYID HAPPE Address: |



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| ☐ Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: 10 PVg 21 Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: For □ Against □ Undecided □ |
| Waive speaking: In Support □ Against □ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Name: Public Comment |
| Address: 1806 Syncet Pt Rd |
| city: CW zip: 33765 Email: K+pery@Sbcglobal.net |



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| ☐ Citizens to be Heard ☑ Agenda Item |
|--|
| Agenda date: Agenda item number (NOT case number): Speaking: For Against Undecided Waive speaking: In Support Against (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) Topic: Name: Ellen M Lewis Address: 20 45 Eas+ Bay Dr. # 613 |
| City: <u>Lango</u> <u>zip: 33771</u> Email: |



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| □ Citizens to be Heard |
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| □ Agenda Item |
| Agenda date: 10 Aug 2021 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support Against (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: Alfred Garbutt |
| Address: 1008 S. San Rome Ave |
| city: Clear Water zip: 33756 |
| Email: doc a 4your - well ness. |



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| Citizens to be Heard ☐ Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: 8.10.21 Agenda item number (NOT case number): #3 |
| Speaking: For Against Undecided |
| Waive speaking: In Support ☐ Against ☐ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Name: Audra Christian |
| Address: |
| city: Sem mole zip: |
| Email: |



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| Citizens to be Heard Agenda Item |
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| Agenda date: |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: |
| For 🔾 Against 🔾 Undecided 🔾 |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support Against |
| (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: Ruth Wonderly |
| Address: 2991 Bough Ave #B |
| Ete / |
| city: Clearworse zip: 33760 |
| city: Clearwort zip: 33760 Email: Wonderly Woman 17 egindland |
| 10 |



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| ☐ Citizens to be Heard |
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| □ Agenda Item |
| Agenda date: Aug not (0, 2021 |
| Agenda item number (NOT case number): |
| Speaking: |
| For ☐ Against ☐ Undecided ☐ |
| Waive speaking: |
| In Support ☐ Against ☐ |
| (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Topic: |
| Name: Chris Steiner |
| Address: |
| |
| city: Clearwater zip:# |
| Email: |
| |



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| ☐ Agenda Item |
|---|
| Agenda date: 8-10-21 Agenda item number (NOT case number): 3 |
| Speaking: For □ Against □ Undecided □ |
| Waive speaking: In Support □ Against □ (The Chairman will read this information into the record.) |
| Name: DADID BALLAND GEDDID IN |
| Address: 802 GEORGIA ADE |
| City: Palm Hancon Zip: 34683 Email: MYABADGE POINT @ Comail. com |

DAVID BALLAND GEDDIS JA GEORGIA AUE PALM HAMBOR

BOCC Pinellas Aug 10, 2021

In 1801 the Danbury Baptists wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson commonly known as the "Wall of Separation". Stating, religion is considered the first object of legislation.

The letter is written as notice to Thomas Jefferson, warning Jefferson, stating to "those who wish to Rise to Wealth and Importance on the Impoverishment and Subjection of the people, Dares NOT to assume such a prerogative".

encompassing both in/of the state,

The 14th Amendment Birthing, Naturalizing or Simply giving Rise to Water Jurisdictions, Unfortunately, is the Assailing of such a prerogative (as based on the Declaration of Independence) the 14th Amendment elevates the British as being Privileged/Immune, giving rise to British Wealth and Importance. The Due Process clause of taking of liberty, property and life is the Subjection of the religion of Christianity, intent on "vanquishing" the Christians as based on Federalist paper#2.

The Eminent Domain of Christian properties, as based on the Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969 in statute 163.01, and the further taking both Personal and Real property in statute 153.03(5), based further on the Reclaimed Water "Variance" application, which states the literal owing of our Health, Safety and Religion, as formulated, is soon to hit a "Wall".

Using the calculated philosophy and "Prince like" strategy of Baruch Spinoza from the mid 1600's, The Indians Tax Free in the 14th Amendment, as based on Federalist Paper #42, is the 12-Tribes of Israel [also labeled as a "Prince" by (French) Gilles Deleuze]

The "polarizing" involvement of Israel's money laundering in this country, in union with the British is clearly seen in statute 218.415(16).

Whether you are Democrat or Republican, Male, Female, Transgender or other, Black or White, "Carpet Bagging" Protestant or a Calculated "Money Laundering" Jew; Assailing such political discourse in pursuit of Wealth and Importance on the deliberate Subjection and Impoverishment of others, to suit your own personal aggrandizement of individual power and prestige shall not be tolerated.

Giving rise to such 14th Amendment political attributes shall result in a wholesale *legal-backlash* condemning all such ill-natured infrastructure scheming and shall lead to the arrest of such lawless political waylays on a constitutional platform.

The address of the Danbury Baptist Association in the State of Connecticut, assembled October 7. 1801.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esq., President of the United States of America

Sir, Among the many millions in America and Europe who rejoice in your election to office, we embrace the first opportunity which we have enjoyed in our collective capacity, since your inauguration, to express our great satisfaction in your appointment to the Chief Magistracy in the United States. And though the mode of expression may be less courtly and pompous than what many others clothe their addresses with, we beg you, sir, to believe, that none is more sincere.

Our sentiments are uniformly on the side of religious liberty: that Religion is at all times and places a matter between God and individuals, that no man ought to suffer in name, person, or effects on account of his religious opinions, [and] that the legitimate power of civil government extends no further than to punish the man who works ill to his neighbor But sir, our constitution of government is not specific. Our ancient charter) together with the laws made coincident therewith, were adapted as the basis of our government at the time of our revolution. And such has been our laws and usages, and such still are, [so] that(Religion is considered as the first object of Legislation) and therefore what religious privileges we enjoy (as a minor part of the State) we enjoy as flavors granted, and not as inalienable rights. And these favors we receive at the expense of such degrading acknowledgments) as are inconsistent with the rights of freemen. It is not to be wondered at therefore, if those who seek after power and gain, under the pretense of government and Religion, should reproach their fellow men, [or] should reproach their Chief Magistrate as an enemy of religion law, and good order, because he will not dares not, assume the prerogative of Jehovan and make laws to govern the Kingdom of Christ.

Sir, we are sensible that the President of the United States is not the National Legislator and also sensible that the national government cannot destroy the laws of each State, but our hopes are strong that the sentiment of our beloved President, which have had such genial effect already, like the radiant beams of the sun, will shine and prevail through all these States-and all the worlduntil hierarchy and tyranny be destroyed from the earth. Sir, when we reflect on your past services, and see a glow of philanthropy and goodwill shining forth in a course of more than thirty years, we have reason to believe that America's God has raised you up to fill the Chair of State out of that goodwill which he bears to the millions which you preside over. May God strengthen you for the arduous task which providence and the voice of the people have called you—to sustain and support you and your Administration against all the predetermined opposition of those who wish to rise to

wealth and importance on the poverty and subjection of the people. (MANKIND IS MORE DISPOSED TO SOFFER WHILE EVILS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE And may the Lord preserve you safe from every evil and bring you at last to his Heavenly Kingdom through Jesus Christ our Glorious Mediator.

PHILANTHROPY US PHILOSOPHY

Signed in behalf of the Association,

Neh,h Dodge

METHODICAL AMD NOT ALATONAL

Eph'm Robbins The Committee

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August 9, 2021

Transcript of Declaration of Independence (1776)

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness .--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

DAMBORY

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenanes to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. 14- THAMEHOMENT

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable urisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The 56 signatures on the Declaration appear in the positions indicated:

Column 1 Georgia:

Button Gwinnett Lyman Hall George Walton

Column 2

North Carolina:

STATUTE

FEDERALIST PAPER#42

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SECTION 10

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August 8, 2021

LAND

WATER

AMERICANA

Transcript of 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights THEREIN (1868)

AMENDMENT XIV AnticlEl

Section 1.

LEGISLATION OF THE BRITTISH AS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THEREOF IMMATERIAL

(VS

ISMAEL STATUTE 218.415(16)

#2-Constitution

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. FEDERALIST PAPER#

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellions or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the humber of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. - Book of Common REBELLION - CRAHMER FELONY HATILLE 4

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

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appears from a quotation in an antecedent paper, that the practice in this, as in many other instances in that confederacy has not followed the law and has produced there the mischiefs which have been foreseen here. Among the restraints imposed by the Union of the Netherlands on its members one is, that they shall not establish imposts disadvantageous to their neighbors without the general permission.

Lincoln Did Not white late forms its members of commerce with the Indian tribe is very properly unfettered from two limitations in the articles of Confederation, which render the provision obscure and contradictory. The power is there restrained to Indians not members of any of the States.

and is not to violate or infringe the legislative right of any State within its own limits. What description of Indians are to be deemed members of a State, is not yet settled and has been a question of frequent perplexity and contention in the federal councils. And how the trade with Indians, though not members of a State yet residing within its legislative jurisdiction can be regulated by an external authority, without so far intruding on the internal rights of legislation, is absolutely incomprehensible. This is not the only case in which the articles of Confederation have inconsiderately endeavored to accomplish impossibilities to reconcile a partial sovereignty in the Union, with complete sovereignty in the States; to subvert a mathematical axiom, by taking away a part, and letting the

All that need be remarked on the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, is, that by providing for this last case, the Constitution has supplied a material omission in the articles of Confederation. The authority of the existing Congress is restrained to the regulation of coin STRUCK by their own authority or that of the respective States. It must be seen at once that the proposed uniformity in the VALUE of the current coin might be destroyed by subjecting that of foreign coin to the different regulations of the different States.

The punishment of counterfeiting the public securities as well as the current coin, is submitted of course to that authority which is to secure the value of both.

The regulation of weights and measures is transferred from the articles of Confederation, and is founded on like considerations with the proceeding power of regulating coin.

The dissimilarity in the rules of naturalization has long been remarked as a fault in our system, and as laying a foundation for intricate and delicate questions. In the fourth article of the Confederation, it is declared "that the FREE INHABITANTS of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice, excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of FREE CITIZENS in the several States; and THE PEOPLE of each State shall, in every other, enjoy all the privileges of trade and commerce," etc. There is a

THEY WANT THEIR

194 | Page CAKE AND
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other State, to all the privileges of FREE CITIZENS of the latter that is, to privileges than they may be entitled to in their own State: so that it may be in the po a particular State, or rather every State is laid under a necessity, not only to con rights of citizenship in other States upon any whom it may admit to such rights itself. but upon any whom (it may allow to become inhabitants within (its jurisdiction) were an exposition of the term "inhabitants" to be admitted which would confi stipulated privileges to citizens alone, the difficulty is diminished only, not remove very improper power would still be retained by each State, of naturalizing aliens in other State. In one State, residence for a short term confirms all the rights of citize in another, qualifications of greater importance are required. An alien, therefore, incapacitated for certain rights in the latter, may, by previous residence only in the elude his incapacity; and thus the law of one State be preposterously rendered para to the law of another) within the jurisdiction of the other. We owe if to mere casualt very serious embarrassments on this subject have been hitherto escaped. By the several States, certain descriptions of aliens, who had rendered themselves obnotions were laid under interdicts inconsistent not only with the rights of citizenship but w privilege of residence. What would have been the consequence, if such perso residence or otherwise, had acquired the character of citizens under the laws of a State, and then asserted their rights as such, both to residence and citizenship, witl State proscribing them? Whatever the legal consequences might have been, consequences would probably have resulted, of too serious a nature not to be pr against. The new Constitution has accordingly, with great propriety, made pro against them, and all others proceeding from the defect of the Confederation on this by authorizing the general government to establish a uniform rule of natural throughout the United States. UNIFORMLY BANKRUPT

The power of establishing uniform laws of bankruptcy) is so intimately connecte the regulation of commerce, and will prevent so many frauds where the parties o property may lie or be removed into different States, that the expediency of it seel likely to be drawn into question.

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The power of establishing uniform laws of bankruptcy) is so intimately connecte the regulation of commerce, and will prevent so many frauds where the parties o property may lie or be removed into different States, that the expediency of it seel likely to be drawn into question.

DESCOOT

DATE A.

The power of prescribing by general laws, the manner in which the public acts, r and judicial proceedings (Peach State shall be proved, and the effect they shall h other States, is an evident and valuable improvement on the clause relating to this a in the articles of Confederation. The meaning of the latter is extremely indetermina can be of little importance under any interpretation which it will bear. The power established may be rendered a very convenient instrument of justice, and be partible beneficial on the borders of contiguous States, where the effects liable to justice r studdenly and secretly translated in any stage of the process within a foreign jurisdiction.

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DUE PROCESS

WATER

FEDERALIST PAPER#42

FEDERALIST PAPERS

DESOLATION HOSTILITY

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DEPRECATE

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e now called upon to decide a question, most important that ever engaged their imprehensive, as well as a very serious,

necessity of government, and it is equally tuted the people must cede to it some of requisite powers. It is well worthy of ce more to the interest of the people of ses, be one nation, under one federal s into separate confederacies) and give to they are advised to place in one national

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idicted opinion that the prosperity of the firmly united, and the wishes, prayers, for constantly directed to that object. But inion is erroneous and that instead of 19th to seek it in a division of the States ever extraordinary this new doctrine may rain characters who were much opposed. Whatever may be the arguments or the sentiments and declarations of these cople at large to adopt these new political founded in truth and sound policy.

independent America was not composed connected fertile wide-spreading country. Providence has in a particular manner ions, and watered it with innumerable its inhabitants. A succession of navigable, as if to bind it together; while the most

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THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

noble rivers) in the world, running at convenient distances, present them with highways for the easy communication of friendly (aids) and the mutual fransportation and exchange of their various commodities water parvised to hears Dainking Water Fee (small) Title / Cassilles

With equal pleasure I have as often taken notice that providence has been pleased to give this one connected country to one united people—a people descended from the same language, professing the same religion) attached to the same principles of government, very similar in their manniers and customs, and who, by their point counsels, arms and efforts, fighting side by side throughout a long and bloody war have nobily established general liberty and independence.

when Depois Bailist Secient 10 Hot Mannies? Full Section 10 First Was the design of Providence, that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of insocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties)

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Similar sentiments have hitherto prevailed among all orders and denominations of men among alls. To all general purposes we have uniformly been one people each individual officer where enjoying the same national (rights, privileges, and protection) as a nation we have made peace and war) as a nation we have ware made peace and war) as a nation we have formed alliances, and made treaties, and entered into various compacts and conventions with foreign states?

Compacts and conventions with foreign states Isaas (Christianity)

Penpelvate Vancounties Christianity

A strong sense of the value and blessings of union induced the people, at a very early period, to institute a federal government to preserve and perpetuate in They formed it institute almost as soon as they had a political existence in the progress of hostility)

In flames when many of their citizens were bleeding, and when their habitations were in flames when many of their citizens were bleeding, and when the progress of hostility)

and desolation left little room for those calm and mature inquiries and reflections which and the progress of hostility in the purpose of the purpose it was intended to on experiment be found greatly deficient and inadequate to the purpose it was intended to

This intelligent people perceived and regretted these defects Still continuing no less attached to union than enamored of liberty, they observed the danger which immediately inreatened the former and more remotely the latter) and being persuaded that ample accurity for both could only be found in a national government more wisely framed they as with one voice convened the late convention at Philadelphia, to take that important subject under consideration. — To Ehlage it's bookbany at once as Dellage

This convention composed of men who possessed the confidence of the people, and many of whom had become nighty distinguished by their patriotism, virtue and wisdom in times which tried the minds and hearts of men, undertool the arduous task. In the mild season of peace, with minds unoccupied by other subjects they passed many months in pool, uninterrupted, and daily consultation; and finally, without having been awed by

13 | Page

TO INDIRECTLY UNDERMINE THAT WHICH CANNOT BE DIRECTLY OVERTHADWAY GEORGE WASHINGON "FRIENCEL FLOOR ESS"

FEDERALIST PAPER #2

Auspice AND Caitich Posture -Washington Fracuscu Adoness STATUTE 103101 Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969 series of bonds issued pursuant to this paragraph for liability coverage shall mature no later than 7 years following the date of issuance. A series of bonds issued pursuant to this paragraph for property coverage shall mature no later than 30 years following the date of issuance.

- 4. Bonds issued pursuant to subparagraph 1. may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published in Leon County and in each county which is an owner of the entity issuing the bonds, or in which a member of the entity is located, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit and on the state attorney of each circuit in each county or municipality which is an owner of the entity issuing the bonds or in which a member of the entity is located.
- 5. Bonds issued pursuant to subparagraph 2. may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed in the circuit court of the county or municipality which will issue the bonds. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in the county or municipality which will issue the bonds.
- 6. The participation by any county, municipality, or other public agency of this state in a local government liability pool shall not be deemed a waiver of immunity to the extent of liability coverage, nor shall any contract entered regarding such a local government liability pool be required to contain any provision for waiver.

 103.01 INTERLEGAL Compension Act of 1969
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, any separate legal entity, created pursuant to the provisions of this section, wholly owned by the municipalities or counties of this state, the membership of which consists or is to consist only of municipalities or counties of this state may exercise the right and power of eminent domain including the procedural powers under chapters 73 and 74, if such right and power is granted to such entity by the interlocal agreement creating the entity.
- (g)1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, any separate legal entity created under this section, the membership of which is limited to municipalities and counties of the state, and which may include a special district in addition to a municipality or county or both, may acquire, own, construct, improve, operate, and manage public facilities, or finance facilities on behalf of any person, relating to a governmental function or purpose, including, but not limited to, wastewater facilities, water or alternative water supply facilities, and water reuse facilities, which may serve populations within or outside of the members of the entity. Notwithstanding s. 367.171(7), any separate legal entity created under this paragraph is not subject to Public Service Commission jurisdiction. The separate legal entity may not provide utility services within the service area of an existing utility system unless it has received the consent of the utility.
 - 2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Host government" means the governing body of the county, if the largest number of equivalent residential connections currently served by a system of the utility is located in the unincorporated area, or the governing body of a municipality, if the largest number of equivalent residential connections currently served by a system of the utility is located within that municipality's boundaries.
- b. "Separate legal entity" means any entity created by interlocal agreement the membership of which is limited to two or more special districts, municipalities, or counties of the state, but which entity is legally separate and apart from any of its member governments.
- c. "System" means a water or wastewater facility or group of such facilities owned by one entity or affiliate entities.
- d. "Utility" means a water or wastewater utility and includes every person, separate legal entity, lessee, trustee, or receiver owning, operating, managing, or controlling a system, or proposing construction of a system, who is providing, or proposes to provide, water or wastewater service to the public for compensation.
- 3. A separate legal entity that seeks to acquire any utility shall notify the host government in writing by certified mail about the contemplated acquisition not less than 30 days before any proposed transfer of

STATUTE 163.01

Select Year: 2020 ➤ Go

The 2020 Florida Statutes

<u>Title XI</u> COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

<u>Chapter 153</u> WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS View Entire Chapter

- **153.03 General grant** of power.—Any of the several counties of the state which may hereafter come under the provisions of this chapter as hereinafter provided is hereby authorized and empowered:
- (1) To purchase and/or construct and to improve, extend, enlarge, and reconstruct a water supply system or systems or sewage disposal system or systems, or both, within such county and any adjoining county or counties and to purchase and/or construct or reconstruct water system improvements or sewer improvements, or both, within such county and any adjoining county or counties and to operate, manage and control all such systems so purchased and/or constructed and all properties pertaining thereto and to furnish and supply water and sewage collection and disposal services to any of such counties and to any municipalities and any persons, firms or corporations, public or private, in any of such counties; provided, however, that none of the facilities provided by this chapter may be constructed, owned, operated or maintained by the county on property located within the corporate limits of any municipality without the consent of the council, commission or body having general legislative authority in the government of such municipality unless such facilities were owned by the county on such property prior to the time such property was included within the corporate limits of such municipality. No county shall furnish any of the facilities provided by this chapter to any property already being furnished like facilities by any municipality without the express consent of the council, commission or body having general legislative authority in the government of such municipality.
- (2) To issue water revenue bonds and/or sewer revenue bonds or general obligation bonds of the county to pay all or a part of the cost of such purchase and/or construction or reconstruction.
- (3) To fix and collect rates, fees and other charges for the service and facilities furnished by any such water supply system or water system improvements and sewage disposal system or sewer improvements and to fix and collect charges for making connections with the water system of the county.
- (4) To receive and accept from the Federal Government or any agency thereof grants for or in aid of the planning, purchase, construction, reconstruction, or financing of any facility and to receive and accept contributions from any source of either money, property, labor, or other things of value to be held, used, and applied only for the purpose for which such grants and contributions may be made.
- (5) To acquire in the name of the county by gift, purchase as hereinafter provided or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain such lands and rights and interests therein, including lands under water and riparian rights, and to acquire such personal property as it may deem necessary for the efficient operation or for the extension of or the improvement of any facility purchased or constructed under the provisions of this chapter and to hold and dispose of all real and personal property under its control; provided, however, that no county shall have the right to exercise the right of eminent domain over any such lands or rights or interests therein or any personal property owned by any municipality within the state nor to exercise such right with respect to any privately owned water supply system or sewage disposal system including without limitation ponds, streams and surface waters constituting a part thereof, provided any such system is primarily used, owned or operated by an industrial or manufacturing plant for its own use as a water supply system or in disposing of its industrial wastes.
- (6) To make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter and to employ such consulting and other engineers,

- superintendents, managers, construction and accounting experts and attorneys and such other employees and agents as it may deem necessary in its judgment and to fix their compensation.
 - (7) Subject to the provisions and restrictions as may be set forth in the resolution hereinafter mentioned authorizing or securing any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter to enter into contracts with the government of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or with any other county or with any municipality, private corporation, copartnership, association, or individual providing for or relating to the acquisition and supplying of water and the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage.
 - (8) To acquire by gift or purchase at a price to be mutually agreed upon, any of the facilities or portions thereof, provided for by this chapter, which shall, prior to such acquisition, have been owned by any private person, group, firm, partnership, association or corporation; provided, however, if the price for same cannot be agreed upon, the price shall be determined by an arbitration board consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be selected by the board of county commissioners, one shall be appointed by the private company or corporation, and the two persons so selected shall select a third member of said board; and provided, further, that in the event said board cannot agree as to the price to be paid by the said board of county commissioners, then the board of county commissioners shall exercise the right of eminent domain.
 - (9) To enter into agreements and contracts with building contractors erecting improvements within any duly platted subdivision within the county, the terms of which said agreements or contracts may provide that such building contractors shall install within such subdivision water mains, lines and equipment and sewer mains and lines, to be approved by the county commission, said mains and lines to run to a point or location to be agreed upon, at which said point or location said mains and lines shall be connected to the water supply system or water system improvements and/or to the sewage disposal system or sewer improvements of the county. In the event such agreements or contracts are entered into they shall provide that upon the connection of the mains or lines within the subdivision to the water or sewer facilities of the county said mains, lines and equipment running to the various privately owned parcels of land within such subdivision shall become the property of the county and shall become a part of the county water system improvements and/or sewer improvements.
 - (10) To restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent any person or corporation, public or private, from contaminating or polluting (as defined in 1s. 387.08) any source of water supply from which is obtained water for human consumption to be used in any water supply system or water system improvement as authorized by this chapter, and to restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent the violation of any provision of this chapter or any resolution, rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the powers granted by this chapter; provided, however, that this chapter shall not apply to or affect any existing contract that a municipality may have for water or sewage disposal without the consent of both parties to said contract but this subsection shall not authorize the institution or prosecution of any proceeding hereunder nor the adoption of any resolution, rule or regulation which shall in anywise affect the right of any industrial or manufacturing plant to discharge industrial waste into any nonnavigable or navigable waters unless such waters are now being used or are hereafter used hereunder as a source of water for human consumption and unless the industrial wastes of any such plant are not being discharged into such waters prior to the time that action is taken by the commission under this chapter to include such water as a part of any water supply system.
 - (11) To acquire by gift or purchase, at such price, and upon such deferred or other terms, as may be mutually agreed upon, all the capital stock of any domestic or foreign corporation which, prior to such acquisition, shall have owned or operated any of the facilities or portions thereof provided for by this chapter; to pledge the revenues from the facilities as security for payment of the purchase price for said stock; and to operate the facilities through the corporation so acquired or to dissolve said corporation and operate the facilities in any other manner authorized by law.

History. -s. 3, ch. 29837, 1955; s. 1, ch. 57-774; ss. 1, 2, ch. 57-1985; s. 1, ch. 77-187. IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, Note. - Repealed by s. 125, ch. 97-237.

income earned, and market value as of the report date. Such reports shall be available to the public.

- (16) AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS; WRITTEN INVESTMENT POLICIES.—Those units of local government electing to adopt a written investment policy as provided in subsections (1)-(15) may by resolution invest and reinvest any surplus public funds in their control or possession in:
- (a) The Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund or any intergovernmental investment pool authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, as provided in s. 163.01.
- (b) Securities and Exchange Commission registered money market funds with the highest credit quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency.
- (c) Interest-bearing time deposits or savings accounts in qualified public depositories as defined in s. 280.02.
 - (d) Direct obligations of the United States Treasury.
 - (e) Federal agencies and instrumentalities.
 - (f) (Rated or unrated bonds, notes, or instruments backed by the full faith and credit of the government of

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(g) Securities of, or other interests in, any open-end or closed-end management-type investment company

or investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. ss. 80a-1 et seq., as amended from time to time, provided that the portfolio of such investment company or investment trust is limited to obligations of the United States Government or any agency or instrumentality thereof and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such United States Government obligations, and provided that such investment company or investment trust takes delivery of such collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

(h) Other investments authorized by law or by ordinance for a county or a municipality.

(i) Other investments authorized by law or by resolution for a school district or a special district.

(17) AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS; NO WRITTEN INVESTMENT POLICY.—Those units of locat government electing not to adopt a written investment policy in accordance with investment policies developed as provided in subsections (1)-(15) may invest or reinvest any surplus public funds in their control or possession in:

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- (c) Interest-bearing time deposits or savings accounts in qualified public depositories, as defined in s. 280.02.
 - (d) Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury.

The securities listed in paragraphs (c) and (d) shall be invested to provide sufficient liquidity to pay obligations as they come due.

(18) SECURITIES; DISPOSITION.—

- (a) Every security purchased under this section on behalf of the governing body of a unit of local government must be properly earmarked and:
- 1. If registered with the issuer or its agents, must be immediately placed for safekeeping in a location that protects the governing body's interest in the security;

 2. If in book entry form, must be held for the good it of the good in a location that
 - 2. If in book entry form, must be held for the credit of the governing body by a depository chartered by the Federal Government, the state, or any other state or territory of the United States which has a branch or principal place of business in this state as defined in s. 658.12, or by a national association organized and existing under the laws of the United States which is authorized to accept and execute trusts and which is doing business in this state, and must be kept by the depository in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution; or
 - If physically issued to the holder but not registered with the issuer or its agents, must be immediately

STATUTE 218,415(16)

(3)of 4

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- TOTALLY UNWORTHY OFHEADING -UP A CIVILIZED HOTION, AS DECLARED.

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 - If physically issued to the holder but not registered with the issuer or its agents, must be immediately